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MEDFORD, OREGON

O'GARA EXPLAINS
LETTER TO MADDEN

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 14.

To the Editor: In the May 11th

issue of the Medford Mail Tribune I

note that Mr. Madden in his statement

brings my name into an unfortunate

controversy between himself and the

county court. If Mr. Madden will

take the time to read my letter over

again he will note that I made no

complaint to the blight committee re-

garding the expenses of the fruit in-

spectors. This letter which Mr. Mad-

den mentions was addressed to him as

chairman of the blight committee, and

was written because other business

prevented my attending a meeting of

this committee. The letter did not

air my personal views of the situation,

but stated that several orchard-

ists had come to my office with com-

plaints as to the method of paying in-

spectors' expenses. I enclosed with

the letter a marked copy of the horti-

cultural laws of the state, this copy

having been sent to me with com-

ments. In the letter which I wrote the

blight committee I stated that the

most important thing at that time was

the eradication of blight and that if

there was any question as to the in-

spectors' expenses being illegally paid,

it would be better to have them (the

inspectors) make an itemized monthly

expense account so that no one could

stop the work of inspection.

The whole meat of my letter was

that I was more concerned with the

eradication of blight than with the

methods of compensating the in-

spectors. I can furnish a copy of the

letter which I wrote the blight com-

mittee in case the original has been

misplaced.

Very truly,
P. J. O'GARA.

DECLINE IN PRICES
LIVESTOCK MARKET

PORTLAND, May 18.—Receipts

for the week have been cattle, 1197;

calves, 89; hogs, 3303; sheep, 6443.

Cattle receipts less than for same

period a week ago, bulk arriving the

first half of this week. Extreme top

on best hay fed light steers \$7.75,

bulk selling \$7.35 to \$7.60. One car

of select corn fed stuff brought \$8.25.

Choice cows and beef bulls steady to

firm. Very little butcher stock offer-

ing.

Swine liquidation below normal for

the seven day period. Hog prices

15c to 20c lower on the week. Tops

\$8.30 to \$8.40.

A big run of mutton and lambs this

week, from 1000 to 1500 more than

the period a week ago. Only a fair

demand for mutton ruled the ses-

sion. Ewes and wethers 25c lower.

Lambs fairly steady on the most de-

sirable grades. Very little spring

stuff offering. The following quotat-

ions show the trend of the market.

Best yearling wethers \$5.00 to \$5.25.

Best old wethers \$4.75 to \$5.00. Best

ewes \$4.00 to \$4.25. Best yearling

lambs \$5.00 to \$5.25. Spring lambs

\$7.00 to \$7.25.

THE NEW AMERICAN CITY

A Resume of the Recent Movement in Municipal Politics and the Salient
Features of Civic Reform.

By Benj. C. Sheldon, Secretary Medford Charter Commission.

IX.—MODERN ELECTION METHODS.

Voting is the basis of a democracy. Let the system, whereby the people express their will, be defective or mis-adjusted and ill results are felt throughout the whole machinery of government. There is not a conscientious student of economics in this country or any enlightened nation, who has not come to realize, and most of them have publicly stated, that the methods of voting need some adjustment.

I have in mind a certain ward election in Minneapolis. There were three Democratic candidates. The successful one received about 450 votes in the primaries. Of the six Republican candidates, the nominee received about 750 votes in the primaries. There was a total of over 3,000 votes. At the election the bitterness aroused in the Republican primaries, caused a bolt to the Democratic nominee and he was elected by about 40 votes. Yet I am positive the man elected to represent these 3000 voters in the city council was not the first choice of more than 450 of them.

The last governor of Massachusetts was elected by about 38 per cent of the total vote and it is practically certain that the remaining 62 per cent preferred any one of the other candidates to the successful one. The mayor of Salem, Mass., was elected by 24 per cent of the vote. And these examples are not at all out of the ordinary but the rule.

A Typical Election
Supposing there is an election to select five members of a representative body, with ten candidates. White, one of the candidates, is popular and receives half the total vote. Green is also popular and receives a fourth. The remaining fourth of the votes are scattered among the other eight candidates, each having from an eighth to a hundredth of the total vote. Then White would be the representative of one half the people, Green would represent one fourth, and the other three members elected, would on an average, represent less than a tenth of the people. This is a typical case under the present system and even a casual consideration of the situation shows that the body so elected, would not be representatives, either in theory or practice.

The Preferential Ballot
A study of the old system showed the real trouble to be that neither, at the party primary nor at the regular election, could the voter more than partially express his wishes; and that the real remedy was a system that allowed the individual to record his will so fully, that it would be effective in the court, no matter how the voters, taken as a whole, grouped themselves. This gave rise to the so-called Preferential ballot, which is being adopted in city after city, over the country. Many city charters recently adopted without the provision are being amended to include it.

The principle might be illustrated thus: if a housewife in the country should send a note to her city grocer, ordering "a peck of Early Rose potatoes" it is quite likely the delivery-man would come round with the report "all out" and no potatoes. But if the note read, "a peck of potatoes, Early Rose if you have them, or Early Ohio or Burbank, with preference as named," she would be certain of getting a peck of potatoes and the kind she preferred, so far as the grocer could furnish them. So in an election; if there be, for instance, ten candidates and you vote for candidate A., and he is so popular that he gets many more votes than is necessary for election, your vote is really wasted, because it was not needed, and if he gets so few he is not elected, your vote is wasted, because it did not help to elect anyone. But if you can vote under a system, that will let you say on the ballot,—"I prefer A.; next to him, C.; my third choice is H.; my fourth is B.;" and the system of counting is correct, it is an absolute certainty that your vote will count in the election of some one man, and that man will be the highest on your list of preferences, who needs it to be elected. By this plan, no vote is wasted, providing the voter expresses on his ballot his full choice as among the candidates.

Two Kinds of Voting
It must be kept clearly in mind, that voters are called upon to do two quite different things at the polls. One is to choose between two or more men, that one who shall be an administrative officer; the other is to select representatives to a deliberative and legislative body. In the first the citizen is called upon to make a decision; in the second, to select a representative. Manifestly, a correct system of voting would be one that allowed the voter to make a real decision in the first instance, and to select a real representative in the second. The Preferential ballot is effective in either case, to get the real will of the voter. But in

counting the ballots, the system should be adapted to the question,—"is the voter making a decision among candidates for an administrative office, or is he selecting his representative in a legislative body?" Every consideration points unerringly to this rule:—if they are selecting an administrative officer, the real preference of a majority of the voters should determine, and the preferential ballot, which makes every vote count, serves the purpose perfectly. But if the voters are selecting their representatives, it is clear that if there are to be seven in the body, one-seventh of the voters who are a unit in wanting one and the same man should have that man, and so with each one-seventh of the voters, so that the members of the body will each represent one-seventh of the people. This calls for an added feature to the preferential ballot which has become known among students and writers on the subject as "proportional representation."

Details Differ
So in the election of members of a representative body, the preferential ballot with proportional representation offers as nearly an ideal, just and scientific system as has yet been devised.

Both the preferential ballot plan and the proportional representation feature have been worked out with differences as to details. Limits of space forbid more than a mention of some of those. Of the preferential ballot plans, the Nanson, Ware and Bucklin are each in successful use, each has its devotees and each to a more or less degree, accomplishes the reforms intended. Of the systems for obtaining proportional representation, the proxy plan, the list, the schedules and the Hare are all in use and differ from each other only in details, though it seems to be the general opinion among student-writers that the last named, comes nearer being absolutely scientific and just. It is also agreed that ward lines should be abolished and city elections should be non-partisan.

Advantages of New Plan
Let us consider some of the advantages of this new plan over the old plan.

1. Only one election is necessary. The voters do at one preferential primary election, all that had been done at a primary and general election combined, and do it better; a saving in money, time, business disturbance and "wearing out the voters' interest in public affairs."

2. Preferential voting tends to eliminate personalities from campaigns because candidates must avoid needless offense to the followers of his opponents, since he may need their second choice votes.

3. To elect a councilman corruptly under the old plan, it was necessary to corrupt only a few votes in a close ward. To elect one corruptly under the new, it would be necessary to corrupt as many votes as the average ward contains.

4. Experienced politicians can, by pitting faction against faction in ward elections, and swing the small vote necessary to carry a narrow balance of power, control several wards and the city council. Such a thing is impossible under the new plan and in its several years of actual use has never happened, in fact the impossibility of such a thing is so patent it has never been attempted.

Continuity of Policy
5. With the old ward system, it frequently happens that the personal and political complexion of the council is changed by swinging the votes of a few electors in a few close wards, thus bringing a complete change in the city's working force and probably a change in administrative policy, without any real change in the attitude of the people toward the city government. Under the new plan the complexion of the council changes, only so fast as the opinions of the community change, or a member of the council proves personally unsatisfactory. It makes possible, therefore, that continuity of policy, which is necessary for consistent and orderly progress.

6. Political apathy is the result of the ward system, unless the ward happens to be very close. The member of the party largely in the majority does not vote because he does not consider his vote necessary to carry the election and the member of the minority party does not vote because he thinks it of no use. The remedy is the introduction of a system that will let every vote count one toward the make up of the council.

It is contended for the ward system, that a certain district ought to have representation. And the answer, logical and just, is that under the proportional system, the voters of any district can have that by simply voting for one of their neighbors. In other words, the people can have what they want and their votes will be counted as they indicate they want them to be, instead of being obliged

to pick between two or three men selected by someone else.

System in Successful Use

The new plan has proven a practical success in some of the provinces of Australia and South Africa. (It will be remembered that we brought our present ballot system from Australia.) It has been adopted by the powerful Proportional Representation Society of Great Britain, which has held three large illustrative elections to prove the practicability of the system. In these three elections ballots by the thousands were counted in a single evening and the results published in the next morning's papers. The British parliament has adopted the system for the proposed parliament of Ireland. It is in successful use for electing the parliaments of Belgium, Sweden, Denmark (upper house), Finland, Japan, some officials in Switzerland and municipal elections in Denmark, Switzerland and Bavaria. It is a chief issue in French politics, a bill for its use, having already passed the Chamber of Deputies.

It was the Hare system of which John Stuart Mills, one of the greatest political-economists the world has seen, wrote in his "Representative Government" when he said,—"It inspires me with new and more sanguine hopes respecting the future of human society."

USE SULPHUR FOR POWDERY SCAB

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—

On account of the possibility of infection with powdery scab, the U. S. department of agriculture is now recommending all potato growers to treat their seed potatoes with sulphur. This is made expedient by the fact that infected seed potatoes have been shipped out of Maine where powdery scab now exists. Recent tests justify the department's scientists in recommending a thorough dusting with flowers of sulphur after the potatoes have been cut, as a precaution against the disease, but the treatment is by no means intended to take the place of formaldehyde as a general disinfectant. The department advises the use of both formaldehyde and sulphur.

Before cutting, the potatoes should be soaked for two hours in a solution of one pint of formaldehyde to thirty gallons of water. They should then be allowed to dry quickly either in the open or while spread out on a clean floor. This is known to be effective against common scab and black leg, and should therefore be employed in all cases. Whether be effective against common scab, powdery scab is doubtful and for this reason the use of sulphur is strongly advised in addition. The potatoes should be cut first and then dusted thoroughly with flowers of sulphur. A general use of this treatment is advised for Maine.

THAT TIRED FEELING

Suggests Grandmother's Remedy
It's true, the season is here with its sudden changes, and the old idea that we need a blood medicine is not without reason. Too much heavy food has caused a torpid liver, sluggish blood, and a weak, tired out feeling.

Sulphur, cream of tartar and molasses was grandmother's remedy but that has long ago been displaced by Vinol, a combination of the two most world famed tonics, namely, the medicinal curative elements of the cod's liver, without oil, and iron for the blood.

Vinol builds you up, makes you eat more and digest better, makes your blood rich and pure—puts healthy color in your cheeks.

N. G. Child of Opelika, Ala., says: "Last spring I was all run-down, no strength, no appetite. I took Vinol and was greatly benefited by its use, as I soon felt strong and well as ever."

We guarantee Vinol to satisfy you and refund your money if it does not.

Medford Pharmacy, Medford, Ore.

P. S. For children's eczema Saxo Salve is guaranteed truly wonderful.

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P. B. Fuller

Malabar, Florida

Four years in the Rogue River valley

The Zapatistas and What They Stand For

(From the Sacramento Bee.)

In Mexico there are two formidable factions in rebellion against the de facto government headed by General Huerta, whose claim to the presidency is disputed.

In the northern states the constitutionalists under Generals Carranza and Villa have been highly successful and have taken a number of cities. This is the faction that has received most attention in this country.

But in the southern states of Mexico the rebels, headed by Zapata also have made great headway, and these Zapatistas are said to be far more numerous than the constitutionalists. Zapata has announced his readiness to make an immediate attack upon the City of Mexico.

The Zapatistas are the party of the peasants or peasantry of Mexico,

and their chief aim is to bring about allotment and distribution of lands to the poor.

All students of Mexico agree that landlordism and vicious land laws are the great curse of the country, and that the lot of the peasants is pitiable in the extreme.

They have been robbed of millions of acres they once held in community ownership, while, on the other hand, vast estates in land are held by individual landlords who escape taxation because their lands are not under cultivation.

The Zapatistas and the constitutionalists, however, are hostile factions, and a violent clash between them for control of affairs will be almost inevitable when the Huerta government is overthrown, which is a matter of time only.

Apples as a Cure for Consumption

The following letter was received by President Pennington of the International Apple Shippers' Association as an incident of the publicity campaign in connection with national apple day. "The Spy" says that no international apple shipper is to consider this as an argument in favor of the unrestrained consumption of hard cider. You may breathe the gas but beware the substance.

Omaha, Neb., October 25, 1913.

R. H. Pennington, Evansville, Ind.,

Dear Sir: Your very interesting letter of October 10th at hand and noted and in reply will say that I am pleased to think you are interested in the apple and humanity in general.

I have been experimenting with the apple or the juice of the apple for three years.

This is my formula for making the preparation, for to administer to the patient who has lung trouble: Grind your apples as though making cider, pour all the cider into a large vat with a tight cover on and a small opening in top, at the end of the second day a gas will arise which is very strong and very penetrating, this gas will continue to rise until the fifth day, when the cider man can have the cider and I have the gas concealed in a large iron tank, then we have a number of tubes running from the tank with cut of stops on when we want to treat a patient, we open one of these tubes and the patient inhales the gas for three to five minutes and at once his lungs begin to clear up, and in thirty to sixty days the patient is well, if a mild case a shorter time is required.

John A. Perl

UNDERTAKER

Lady Assistant

26 N. BARTLETT

Phones M. 47 and 47-39

Ambulance Service Deputy Coroner

The ten days are up. Spray

the return spray. Don't de-

lay, if you don't want

wormy fruit

Orchard Care Company

Phone 775

DOES

Your Auto Need Attention?

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Phone 926

28 North Front Street

THOSE COUSINS BACK EAST
You don't hear from them as often now. You each have new friends and interests. But after all, blood is thicker than water and your picture and pictures of the other members of your family would be fondly welcomed by them. Better arrange today, for a sitting.

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For Steam and Dry Cleaning and All Kinds of Dry Work

Laundry

Cleaned and Sponged and Pressed

Suit \$1.25 up 50c up

Coat .75 up 35c up

Skirt .50 up 25c up

Overcoat 1.00 up 50c up

Waist .50 up 25c up

Dress .75 up 50c up

Gloves, kid .10

Gloves, long .20

Cleaned and Sponged and Pressed

Suit \$1.25 50c

Coat .50 25c

Vest .25 10c

Trousers .50 25c

Overcoat 1.00 50c

Raincoat .75

Gent's Suit Pressed Weekly, \$1.50 per Month.

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